* Loan approval by banks in majority of cases in South and East India took lesser time than in the North & West India.

* A good percentage of beneficiaries are having a decent earning from the SJSRY activities.

* Women groups market their products on their own and do not require any middleman for marketing except in some of the East & North Eastern States where majority of groups require middlemen for marketing.

* The formation of DWCUA groups has had a possitive impact on the women members as their desire and confidence for getting self-employed has increased. This has led to increase in income and savings thereby improving their health, education and social prestige.

* Thrift and Credit Societies (TCSs) are very active in organizing Health Camps, in providing assistance in making ration cards and in getting local children into primary schools enrolled. These have also been very effective in terms of promoting small savings and petty business, promoting group solidarity, resolving social and family discords and facilitating children's education.

* Majority of the wage labourers under Urban Wage component of the scheme are employed for less than 3 months on an average and non sustainable employment keeps them in the BPL status.

* Bank officials highlighted, *inter-alia,* inadequate skill training, wrong choice of projects, non viability of the projects, lack of adequate publicity as the major reasons for non achievement of physical targets by some of the States.

Beneficial schemes for migrant labourers

3633. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 30 million people migrated to urban areas from different States for employment according to 2001 Census;

(b) if so, whether Government have monitored the living conditions of such migrant labourers; and

(c) whether Government would launch special schemes for the benefit of migrant labourers as they generally do not get the benefits of Centrally sponsored schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir. According to 2001 census by the Registrar General of India, only 7.66 million people have migrated to urban areas from within the State and other States and Union Territories, citing work/employment as reason for migration.

(b) No such data is maintained by the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

(c) There is no such proposal to launch a special scheme for the migrant labourers.

Manual Scavengers Act

3634. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation/enforcement of the employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 in Uttaranchal;

(b) the details of the instructions issued for strict enforcement of the said Act in the State;

(c) whether Central grant have been sanctioned for construction of flush latrines in this State under the said Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the performance status in this State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) For effective implementation of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 strict instructions have been issued by the State Government of Uttaranchal to all the urban local bodies in the State. This includes demolition of the house in case of non-conversion.